

ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is a malignancy that occur on the cervix. The main cause is Human Papiloma Virus. The risk factors of cervical cancer are age > 35 years old, the age of marriage <20 years old, women with high sexual activity, use of antiseptics, smoking, history of sexually transmitted disease, high parity, use of oral contraceptive. This study aims to determine the relationship of parity, personal hygiene, and use of oral contraceptive with cervical cancer.

This research is an analytic observational by using case control study design. The population divided into two, the women do PAP smear in Wisnuwardhana Cancer Foundation that have been undiagnosed with cervical cancer and the diagnosed women with cervical cancer at Poli Onkologi Satu Atap RSUD Dr. Soetomo. Total of the sample and the respectively were 60 people. The sampel were taken by simple quota sample. Independent variables are parity, personal hygiene and use of oral contraceptive. The dependent variable was cervical cancer. In this case, this research was using the Chi Square dan Logistic Regression Test.

There is relationship between personal hygiene with cervical cancer p value $< \alpha$ ($0,009 < 0,05$) and OR 0,203 < 1 it means that personal hygiene is protective factors of cervical cancer. There are no relationship between parity , pvalue $> \alpha$ ($0,500 > 0,05$) and use of oral contraceptive, p value $> \alpha$ ($0,127 > 0,05$) with cervical cancer.

These data show that there is relationship between personal hygiene with cervical cancer and no relationship between parity and use of oral contraceptive with servical cancer.

Keyword : cervical cancer, parity, personal hygiene, use of oral contraceptive